LONDON, July 8.—Great Britain's policy of equal opportunity for all reeds in Palestine will prevail. The crushing the opposition to the Rutenberg concessions dismisses the likeligood that there will be any serious The formidable attack in the lords and the commons upon Zionism has

During the war Balfour committed England to the undertaking that the lewish return to Palestine would be ccordance with that promise Engdate, adopted a scheme to promote that end. The object was not to es-

to M. Rutenberg, a Russian Jew, to develop electricity through the water resources of Palestine. The fact that he is a Jew was seized upon with great indignation. The fact that he was a Russian Jew was shocking. There came a furious attack in the house of lords. Efforts were made to overthrow the concession, but Balfour's defense prevailed, although every vulgar prejudice was exploited. The fight was transferred to the house of commons, and there the anti-Zionists met their Waterloo, Proposal Scrutinized.

Replying to the attack, Winston Churchill showed that the colonial office had closely scrutinized the proposal. Under it the Palestine government controlled prices and limited ts policy when hostilities ended. In profits. Rutenberg himself is a man of genius and high character. No one and, in assuming the Palestine man- denies the necessity for the development of the water power of Palestine. No one thinks the Arabs are capable tablish a Jewish state. That was of such development. They reap the mpossible in view of the predomi- advantage with the rest from the nance of the Arab population and enterprise. It was suggested that a also because of the fact that Pales- Jew should not have been favored tine contains the holy place of three with the concession and that the ompeting religions, Christian, Jew- business should belong to England. sh and Mohammedan. In the cir- Such a selfish suggestion destroyed cumstances the mandatory power the bona fides of the case and the was aimed, not at giving Jews pref-erence, but in establishing a just, sympathy with the anti-Semite spirit.

was aimed, not at giving Jews preference, but in establishing a just, impartial state where Jews, equally with Arabs and Christians, would find a secure home.

The first governor was a distinguished Jewish statesman, Herbert Samuels, a man of the highest character and ability, who filled the office with conspicuous wisdom and justice.

Undercurrent of Opposition.
There has been a strong undercurrent of opposition in England, of anti-Semitism abroad and of anti-British influence among certain Catholic powers. It was alleged that during the war the allies promised the Arabs self-government. This was only conditional on their support of the allies and the Palestine Arabs din not support their cause. On the other hand, the undertaking to the Jews was absolutely specific. The fulfillment has not injured the Arabs. It has given them equal rights with Jews and Christians. It has been alleged, however, that the Samuels administration favored the Jews, in regard to concessions and land policies. There is no evidence that this criticism is justified.

The assault focused on a concession

France Now Seen Confronted By Serious Economic Upheaval

BY ANDRE TARDIEU,
Former High Commissioner to the United States.

By Cable to The Star.

PARIS, July 8.—Little ground for optimism is afforded by the events of the past week, The mark continues to fall so fast that previous financial solutions proposed seem futile. The consequent rise in prices threaten serious economic disturbances.

Meanwhile in Germany, and outside, the campaign started by Prince Max of Baden last year to liberate Germany from her war responsibilities and throw the onus on the allies, particularly France, continues. This

moral Force Put First.

particularly France, continues. This campaign finally has reached the James M. Beck affirmed a truth. fices of the French communist party on May 23, namely, that moral force and, by a curious coincidence, was dealt with in some of the speeches by an ideal risk anarchy. During the of the American Chamber of Com- war we all followed an ideal-that

merce's Independence Day dinner. The French communists, who acknowledge allegiance to Moscow, adopt as their slogan, "Down with and therefore they conquered. What Poincare and war!" They accuse will become of us in peace if we al-Poincare, in defiance of history, and low it to be said that Germany was solemn treaty, of having aided the not responsible for the war she deoutbreak of the war by his policy clared. That is why these discusand of having prolonged it unnecesand of having prolonged it unneces-sarily. It is the same old story daily repeated in the German press, al-though immediately after the armi-stice the German press acknowledged the responsibility of Germany and the kaiser for the 1914 policy.

the responsibility of Germany and the kaiser for the 1914 policy.

Responsibility Undoubted.

At the Independence dinner Messrs.

Beck and Hill insisted there was no doubt in the United States of the responsibility for the world. So long as we agree about that passing disagreements do not matter.

(Copyright, 1922.) that the conscience of the world had

Spread of Paris Population Revives Question of Expansion

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, July 8—Banks, movies and as did the other boulevard systems, which illustrate the growth of the city in the same way as rings mark

precedes physical. Nations not led

of saving popular liberty from Ger-

man militarism. Our soldiers felt

they were struggling for a just cause

two and one-half years many as-

saults have been made on France's

rights. Today the whole basis of these rights is put in question.

ministerial annexes have encroached upon the living quarters of Paris until the overflowing population has begun to crowd into the suburbs, raising again the oft-mooted question of enlarging the city. Transportation facilities must be extended to accommodate the people thus elbowed out of town, and it is argued that for various reasons the city limits must be extended correspondingly.

Boulogne, which will be the first suburb to be connected with the center of the city by subway, is expected to be the first to be taken into the fold, although Boulogne is showing no eagerness to become a part of the most expensive capital in the world.

The demolition of the wall around the French capital, now well under way, to permit these extensions is also working other important transformations. When finished, a twenty-mile, circular boulevard will mark a

Textbooks Lauding Ex-Kaisers May Be Expurgated By Germans

BERLIN, July 8 .- In connection with the "campaign for the defense of the republic," patriots of new Germany are demanding the abridging of school text books in which the virtues and glories of the Hohensollerns are ex-

on down. Prussian diet urges the central minister of education to lose no

Minister Rathenau has done muche to accelerate the growing demand for uprooting from the schools all activities tending directly or indirectly to inspire the rising generation with reverence for the monarchist days of old. Radical factions are taking matters into their own hands, independent of the government, in ridding public places of such vestiges of Hohensollern days as statues and paintings. In many places these are being tumbled out onto the pavements, despite the fact that the Berlin city council rejected, the proposal of the radical councilment to purge all municipal buildings of such works of art, including the likenesses of Ludendorff and Vos Hindenburg.

BOLIVIA MAY YET PROFIT BY TACNA-ARICA DISPUTE

BY HENRY W. BUNN.

HE following is a brief summary of the

the seven days ended July 8:

Courts, destroyed, the Irish irregulars seized

a section of Dublin, including a number of

strong buildings, barricaded doors and win-

dows, established underground communica-

tions and mined the cellarage. The pro-

visional government delayed operations to re-

duce these petty fortresses while the arch-

bishop and lord mayor of Dublin and the

chairman of the labor party tried to persuade

the irregular leaders to surrender them and

so avert bloodshed and destruction of prop-

The die-hards turning a deaf ear, the na

tional troops proceeded to shoot and smoke

them (using rifles, machine guns, eighteen-

pounders and smoke bombs) out of one strong-

hold after another, until on July 5 the last

of their strongholds was captured and with

it the redoubtable Charles Burgess, one time

dail minister of defense. Burgess would not

dail minister of defense. Burgess would not surrender and it was necessary to shoot him before he could be made prisoner (he has died of his wounds). Upward of five hundred were captured in the recent operations, but many escaped, including De Valera.

One cannot be certain, but it seems unlikely that the remant of desperate irreconcliables still in Dublin will give much more trouble. Reports from the province are encouraging to the provisional government, but. wisely, Collins is taking no chances. On July 6 he issued a proclamation inviting voluntary enlistments in the national army. The response was immediate and more than adequate. Collins evidently intends complete pacification of the country and disarming of irregulars. The opinion is general that the irregulars have completely discredited their cause. The Irish people have noted the contrast between the humane methods of the national troops in the Dublin fighting and the ferocious methods of the irregulars—the latter, for example, arranging mines to explode after their departure from buildings vacated by them (even after their surrender under a white flag), and by their indiscriminate firing, killing more civilians than national troops. Hardly less than the bloodshed, the Irish people will resent the tactics which made necessary the defruction of a very considerable portion of the finest buildings of handsome Dublin. After all, of course, considering the great issues involved, the destruction of life has not been very considerable—less than one hundred. Of these very few, indeed, were irregulars.

In contrast to the action of the lords not long ago, the British commons on July 4, by 292 to 35, voted approval of the Palestine mandate in its present form, and of the Rutenberg concession (which includes the right to harness the waters of the Jordan and other streams).

If the American ship subsidy bill is passed and American foreign policy in general con-

streams).

If the American ship subsidy bill is passed and American foreign policy in general continues to develop along its present lines and the European scene continues one of bickering, confusion and insolvency, Great Britain may go in for "pan-Britishism"—concentration on colonial development and imperial solidarity. Who might be the leader of such a movement? Winston Churchill? Why not Lloyd George himself? Why not?

Germany.-Berlin had its Fourth of July

demonstration. One hundred thousand so-

marched and sang for the republic. The se-

curity police kept out of sight. The marching discipline was perfect. There was no discord.

But though there was no disorder or blood-

shed in Berlin, elsewhere in Germany there

was, especially in Saxony.

erty, which could avail them nothing.

most important news of the world for

Arbitration by the United States Might Result in Her Gaining an Outlet to the Sea.

HE time is near for a disposal, one way or the other, of what many consider to be about the most important of the many questions which complicate the Tacna-Arica dispute. Peru and Chile are nearly ready to heave mighty sighs of relief and pass the responsibility for settling their troubles on to the shoulders of the eventual arbitrator. In so doing they not only relieve the settlement. In so doing they not only relieve themselves of their own burden but

bring to an issue the interesting question, How about Bolivia? Bolivia, with her pleas for a sea port of her own, was shut out in the cold in no uncertain terms when she was informed by Chilean and Peruvian delegates at the opening of the conference that she was not a signer of the Ancon treaty and therefore had nothing to do with the present dispute between the signatory powers over the disposal of Tacna and Arica. Since they she has disjonatically re-

plebiscite shall determine the nationality of Tacna and Arica; (2) if there is to be a plebiscite, the arbitrator shall determine the conditions under which it is to be held; and (3) in the event there is to be no plebiscite. Chile and Peru must settle the disposition of the disputed territories the meaning of the disputed territories of the is to be no plebiscite. position of the disputed territories between themselves by some other for their loss of the land and give

be a complicated proposition, at any popular sentiment us rate, and the arbitrator would have a what is just and fair.

States of America, in Congress as-

sembled"; i. e., thirteen separate

states or nations co-operating through

their respective representatives or

text by context.

The foregoing is sufficient to show, briefly, how our documentary history

The foregoing is sufficient to show, briefly, how our documentary history proves exactly the opposite of that supposed by our fealous friend. We can readily fill columns with additional quotations from the documents in question in further proof. (For instance, at least three states—Virginia, New York, Rhode Island—in their formal accessions to the Constitution of 1789, expressly reserve the right to withdraw or secede from the new Union as they had already done from that of 1781, the meaning becoming plain by construing the text of their reservations with context.)

Strength of the Ties Which Bind

American States Into a Union

Way to a Settlement.

Certainly the most expeditious way out of the difficulty would be for the arbitrator to suggest, after disposnothing to do with the present dispute between the signatory powers over the disposal of Tacna and Arica. Since then she has diplomatically refrained from further efforts to plead her cause, biding her time until the question comes up for final solution by arbitration. As stated above, the time is near.

Bolivia's Hope in Arbitration.

Bolivia does not consider her cause lost through the refusal of Chile and Peru to give her a hearing. From the beginning she has put her faith in arbitration of the Tacna-Arica dispute by the United States. This writer is informed, on good authority, that Bolivia still considers herself a party to the adjustment of the ownership of Tacna-Arica, and as yet the United States has not declared its policy on this subject one way or thother. So the issue is yet to be disposed of.

In the formula for arbitration as understood to have been outlined by Secretary Hughes and agreed to in principle by Chile and Peru there is no mention of Bolivia, but friends of Bolivia and her cause see in the formula a hope that Bolivia will be included in the final disposition of the question by arbitration.

Roughly outlined, the formula for arbitration provides (1) that the arbitrator will decide whether or not a plebiscite shall determine the national honover, and hand it over to Bolivia merely for the sake of good will. Belivia, however, stands ready to offer adequate compensation, which is to be a plebiscite, the arbitrator is to be a divided proportionately be-

and Arica is not feasible. Chile has maintained garrisons in the area for many years and the few industrial activities carried on in this section have been mainly Chilean. One of the reasons Peru has held out against a plebiscite under present conditions is that Chile completely dominates the area and a plebiscite would, she maintains, be a very one-sided affair in favor of Chile. A plebiscite would be a complicated proposition, at any parts and the arbitrator would have a what is just and fair.

Chile. But unless Bolivia is taken into consideration the "question of the Pacific" will be aggravated, not settled, by the present conference. Popular sentiment in Chile and Peru may be against Bolivia's claims at prosent, but should the United States, as arbitrator, point the way to a just settlement of the three-cornered dispute by including Bolivia the political fear of this popular sentiment which exists in both countries need no longer be felt. And, in the end, popular sentiment usually supports what is just and fair.

Dogs are being increasingly taxed, and this resulted in throwing 162 ownerless dogs on the streets during the month, while 655 fell into the hands of the law for going out minus their mustles.

Maximilian Harden, the Berlin editor, was stabbed and blackjacked near his home in Berlin on July 3. He received five wounds in the head, but will probably survive. His assailants were captured. One of them had a membership card of the "Association of National-minded Soldiers." Harden is a bravefellow. Upper Silesia.-Several weeks ago press reorders had broken out in Upper Silesia. Pre-

much magnified in the telling. At any rate, for weeks after those reports the press had little to say of Silesian disorders. Very recently there has been a resurgence of disorder, though on a smaller scale, the almost inevitable protest, one might say, of a few die-hards. The administrative transfers required by the German-Polish treaty concerning Upper Silesia began on June 17 and that operation is to be completed tomorrow, July 10, whereupon the interallied commission and the allied troops will leave and the control commissions, headed by league of nations representatives will set up shop.

The Story the Week Has Told

* * * * Russia.—Several weeks ago Col. Hankell, head of the American Relief Administration in Russia, made the following declaration; We have conquered the Volga famine. Speaking generally, I can say that no one will die of hunger any more in the whole Volga area. We are distributing American food (outside the Volga famine area) to the Kalmuck tribes beyond the Siberian border, to Stavropol in the Caucasus, to the Don Cossacks, to many affected areas in the Ukraine,

to Transcaucasia and to the Crimea." The total mortality from the famine is estimated by American observers as about

500,000.

It will be recalled that at Genoa the Muscovites demanded a billion-dollar loan. At The Hague they are now demanding credits to the value of \$1,500,000,000; or, rather, that is their tentative minimum figure. They won't accept less—they may demand more.

Ninety-five and one-half per cent of the cost of running the soviet government is (in a manner of speaking) met by the printing presses.

presses.

Eleven of the persons tried by the Petrograd revolutionary tribunal for alleged interference with requisition by the soviet authorities of church treasures have been condemned to death, fifty-three have been sen-

demned to death, fifty-three have been sentenced to imprisonment and twenty-two were acquitted. Patriarch Tikhon has not yet been tried.

Is, or isn't, Lenin at death's door?

Finland, the Baltic states and Poland have rejected the Moscow government's proposal of a disarmament conference between representatives of those states and Russia. Moscow, of course says that France is responsible for of course, says that France is responsible for the rejection.

of course, says that France is responsible for the rejection.

It is reported that Trotsky has massed about 300,000 troops on the Polish and Rumanian frontiers of Russia, upward of 200,000 of these being combatant troops well supplied with artillery. It is suggested that Trotsky, that deep student of the capitalist psychology, has so acted for moral effect at The Hague.

Paris has information to the effect that a "German naval mission" has arrived in Kronstadt, "where it has taken over direction of the Russian arsenals and is believed to be preparing a scheme" for the rehabilitation of the Russian navy. The total tonnage of the vessels which might profitably be overhauled and put in commission is reported to be about 300,000. They are said to include four battle cruisers of 32,500 tons each of the vintage of 1916, four dreadnaughts of 26,000 tons each, two battleships of 18,000 tons each, one cruisers of 12,000 tons, two light cruisers, sixty-eight destroyers and fifteen submarines. A large proportion of these ships are somewhat old and the more important armament is lacking or incomplete.

China.-President Li Yuan-Hung announces that the majority of the Canton parliament has sent him assurance of its support of the Peking government.

Gen. Chen Kwang-Ming handsomely pro posed to Sun Yat-Sen that the latter head a delegation from the southern provinces to negotiate with Peking. But Sun refused unless Chen should restore Sun to the presidency, should admit that he had done wrong in deposing Sun, and should punish the officers who had assisted in deposing Sun. "If Chen will do those things I will pardon him." says Sun. "Otherwise, I shall endeavor to eliminate all opposition."

* * * * United States of America.-Representatives of operators and miners in the union coal fields, both bituminous and anthracite, met the President, by invitation, at the White while, operations ought to be resumed. • • The government, however, "has no desire to participate in a merely temporary makefactory solution with reasonable promptness by themselves, "the servants of the American people will be called to the task." The President's guests separated into

bituminous and anthracite groups for the conference, Secretaries Hoover and Davis joining the former group and Secretary Fall the latter. After conferring during three days without (so 'tis said) getting anywhere, the The anthracite conferees continued to confer,

The anthracite conferees adjourned to July 10. The anthracite conferees continued to confer, but, it is understood, with little more success. The American people, sweltering in the July heat, gaze at their radiators and shiver a little. It is understood that the conferees will be called on within a day or two to report success or failure and that, in case of failure. "the servants of the American people will be called to the task" with advice as to the manner of its performance.

The Railroad Labor Board summoned to a hearing before itself on June 30 Mr. Jewell, head of the federation of railroad shopcrafts; the chief executives of the several shopcrafts unions and of other unions affected by the recent wage decisions of the board, and representatives of those railroad managements which had farmed out shop work against decisions of the board. Mr. Jewell and the chief executives of the shopcrafts unions failed to appear in answer to telegraphic summons and Mr. Jewell evaded service of a subpoena, but he sent a statement denouncing the board's recent decisions and defending the strike order calling out the shopcrafts workers.

One of the main purposes of the hearing was, of course, defeated—namely, to cause revocation or suspension of the strike order calling out the shopmen on July 1, but one important result was accomplished. The management representatives formally announced the willingness of their managements, I understand, were represented). Moreover, Mr. Grable, president of the Brotherhood of Main-

cel all their farming-out contracts (practically all their farming-out contracts (practically all the offending managements, I understand, were represented). Moreover, Mr. Grable, president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Workers, declared that a strike order would not be issued to his men before a meeting of the executive council of his brotherhood on July 3.

That executive council met at Detroit on July 3. It would appear that the referendum vote of the brotherhood was overwhelmingly for a strike. While the council was debating Mr. Hooper invited it by telephone to a conference at Chicago on July 4. The council accepted and the upshot of the conference was an order issued by Mr. Grable to the 400.000 maintenance-of-way workers "to continue work under the present wage decision of the Labor Board under protest, pending efforts to obtain a satisfactory adjustment." The Labor Board has since been making vigorous efforts to persuade the union executives (of the signalmen, etc.), who are still debating whether or not to issue strike orders, to follow the lead of the maintenance-of-way chiefs.

Meantime the strike of the shopmen began at 10 am. July 1. The response to the strike order was not 100 per cent, as Mr. Jewell claims, but it was large. On the other hand, the failure of co-operation from the maintenance men, the fact that the railroads can carry on without them and fill their places, these and other aspects of their situation, even though not effective to seduce the shopmen from loyalty to their union, may, it is widely thought, cause overwhelming pressure on their executives to seek a quick accommodation. Perhaps it is not fantastic to attribute a tendency to violence-already displayed at the strikers to despair of success.

On June 30 the House of Representatives adjourned to August 15.

their departure from Hungary, their mission

The Japanese garrison has evacuated Hankow, China.

Dr. Serge Voronoff is hampered in his work of transplanting chimpanzee glands to human bodies by lack of enough chimpanzees. The chimpanzee is the only animal that can be used for that purpose. Chimpanzee farms might be a paying proposition.

Miscellaneous.-Thirty thousand Hungarian children assembled at a Budapest pier on July 1 to bid farewell to Capt. James A. Pedlow, American Red Cross commissioner in Hungary. and the remaining members of his staff on

To the Editor of The Star. In your issue of June 29 Mr. James P. B. Hyndman discusses American history and the supposed destiny of the United States and offers certain conclusions constituting a remarkable collection of errors political and allegiance, by an individual; this right of expatriation was long denied, but is now very generally recognized among the most enlightened matter. United States a "confederated republic has been aptly likened to the right of expatriation, or change of the United States and offers certain conclusions constituting a remarkable collection of errors political and allegiance, by an individual; this right of expatriation was long denied, but is now very generally recognized among the most enlightened matter.

the United States and offers certain conclusions constituting a remarkable collection of errors, political and historical. But his erroneous conclusions follow naturally, perhaps, from his faulty premise, in which he holds "in thought that our nation, America, is, under her fundamental documents, a single idea," etc., etc.

Now, the Declaration of Independence is entitled "The unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America, in Congress ascomes to digging down into his jeans and shelling out the money that talks. His "paternalistic" spirit is costing the federal Treasury a right smart amount an-

ually, though this is occasionally \$3,821,409 arily or permanently, in the ever-re-curring rise and fall of nations and curring rise and fall of nations and governments.

It is noted that Mr. Hyndman, in his political conclusions speaks confidently for both himself and God. So did Mr. Hohensollern, sometime Emillustrate how the money has liter- way act of 1921.

states or nations co-operating through their respective representatives or agents for certain common ends. (See definition of "state" in Webster's Dictionary, as "antion.") These colonies, states or nations of the states of the states, each for tested of the states. The states in the world of the eleven United States.

We should note that the union of 1781 was declared in the articles of confederation, to be "perpetual"; but into order to form the "more perfect union" of 1783, which the Constitution of 1784, which the constitution was considered by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and practiced by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and practiced by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and practiced by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and practiced by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and practiced by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and practiced by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and practiced by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and practiced by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and practiced by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and practiced by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and practiced by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and practiced by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and practiced by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and practiced by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and practiced by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and practiced by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and practiced by the American colonies in 1776 and free world war and pra

Total of 327 Arrests Daily.

The monthly statistics show that an average of more than 227 persons were arrested daily. A young man's fancy may lightly turn to thoughts of love in Berlin's springtime, as well as anywhere else, but if there is objection to kissing in the park, he and his inamorata are liable to arrest. The last month saw 234 arrests for this and similar misdemeanors tending to lower the standard of public morals.

Despite the high prices of alcoholic liquors, there were 847 arrests for "dead beats" arrested for trying to sneak out of bars without paying.

Increased Tax on Degs.

Dogs are being increasingly taxed.

1, 1911, and June 30, 1912, \$1,107,500 in 1922, the side of the spring to adwing the present fiscal year.

Payments to school funds, Arisona and New Mexico forest funds, act of June 20, 1910, amounted to \$73,229.75 in 1921, and are estimated at about 1970,000 for each of the fiscal years 1922 and 1923.

The general expenses of the States Relation Service, under that portion of the appropriation that provides for general expenses of the States ("dead beats" arrested for trying to sneak out of bars without paying.

Increased Tax on Degs. and the same amount is estimated for the fiscal years 1922 and 1928.

NCLE SAM is a pretty benig-nant old gentleman when it tions previously made.

construction, under the postal act of Nat C. Murray, crop statistician of in 1921, approximately lost sight of by those in Congress \$2,000,000 during the fiscal year 1922. and out who spasmodically arise to The post office appropriation act for 1923 carried \$50,000,000 for carrying Here are some official figures to out the provisions of the federal high-

way act of 1921.

Forest road development, under the act of November 9, 1921, cost \$2,500,000 during the fiscal year just closed, and \$3,000,000 has been appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Forest highways, under the act of November 9, 1921, cost \$2,500,000 during the fiscal year, and \$7,000,000 has been appropriated for the fiscal year just starting.

The federal board for vocational education makes sizable disbursements of federal funds along four broad lines:

broad lines:
Co-operative vocational education
in agriculture, \$1,071,814 in 1921,
\$1,362,600 in 1922, and the appropriation for the current fiscal year is
\$1,761,000.

Co-operative vocational education in trades and industries cost Uncle Sam \$1,037,711 in 1921, \$1,372,500 in 1922, and the current appropriation is \$1,772,000.

Co-operative vocational education. teachers, etc., under the act of February 23, 1917, cost \$798,888 in 1921 and \$981,000 in 1922, while the appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$1,090,000.

For Disabled in Industry. Co-operative vocational rehabilita-

tion of persons disabled in industry, under the act of June 2, 1920, ran up bill of \$469,819 in 1921, \$768,000 in \$1,180,063 in 1921, \$1,107,500 in 1922, the year just passed, and \$1,034,000 and will be approximately \$1,200,000 has been appropriated for the present fiscal year.

ent fiscal year.

The interdepartmental social hygiene board disbursed \$393,115 in aid to states in protection of military and naval forces against social diseases in 1921 and \$200,000 during the last year. It made payments to states of an additional \$223,676 for prevention of social diseases in 1921, and paid \$75,840 to universities for research in these diseases during 1921. Besides this, it paid \$152,490 to universities for research in educational measures in such diseases, under the act of June 5, 1920.

The act of February 17, 1922, provides that of \$400,000 appropriated \$225,000 is to be allotted to states for co-operative work in prevention and co-operative work in prevention and control of social disease.

Back to Pre-War Normal

rope and throughout the world, especially in Germany, Expenditures for federal forest road lished on a normal basis, according to culture, who has just returned from

> Agriculture in Rome. The estimates are that the field crops in western Europe and England will be a little less than last year, so that there is no material apprehension one way or another, either of serious shortage or superabundance. This means that the American farmer will find the Euro-American farmer will find the Euro-pean market just a little stronger in its calls upon him for food supplies than last year, which federal experts say is a very healthy and encourag-ing prospect.

Agriculture in Germany.

The excellent condition of agriculture in Germany particularly impressed Mr Murray, who made day trips through that country, which he particularly studied. He found that "farm lands in Germany are well tilled, and there is little or no uncultivated land. The farmhouses are neat and the surroundings attrac-

"The American farmer visiting vestern Europe," he says, "is im-

He observed scarcely any automomobiles in the country sections of Practically all of the automobiles

In England Mr. Murray was struck by the remarkably high prices brought at an auction sale of 100 pure-bred Fresian cattle from South Africa. The average price for the lot was \$5,000 a head. One cow brought about \$20,000, and a bull calf dropped the day preceding the sale brought more than \$700.

In England he was told by some of the large fruit importers that it was expected in England that there would be a good demand for apples from the United States next fall. The tree fruit crop in England is not up to average this season

The customs officers in Germany were very strict regarding what they would allow to go out of the country, in contrast with other countries, where they are particularly strict as to what they allow to come in.

Germans Busy and Contented.

Germans Busy and Contented. Regarding political conditions in Germany, Mr. Murray stated that "the people in German cities appeared to

cultivated land. The farmhouses are neat and the surroundings attractive."

In Germany he found prices and the general cost of living very low, due in large part to the depreciation of exchange values. For example, he traveled all day in a railroad train from Bremen to Frankfort for the equivalent of \$1.30, which was one of the first revelations he had of the first revelations he had of the paid \$1.30 for a room in a hotel, which he could not get here for \$3. The paid \$1.30 for a room in a hotel, which he could not get here for \$3. The paid \$1.30 for a room in a hotel, which he could not get here for \$3. The paid \$1.30 for a room in a hotel, which he could not get here for \$3. The paid \$1.30 for a room in the shop windows gave testimony that all wearing apparel was decidedly cheaper than in this country—for example, shoes were about \$2, which cost \$5 and \$6 in the United States. All of this showed that the exchange value of the mark had depreciated more than its purchasing power in Germany itself. Stopping over in Bremen, Hanover and Frankfort, he found no evidences of unemployment.

In the devastated part of northern France Mr. Murray found that the land has been brought back to a normal state of cultivation.

Farming Net Moderaised.

"The American farmer visiting western Europe," he says, "is im—

the new Union as they had already done from that of 1721, the meaning becoming plain by construing the restrictive of their reservations with content the present of their reservations with content their that the reservations with content of their reservations with content of their reservations with content of their reservations with content the present of their reservations with content the present of their reservations with content the present of their reservations with content of their reservations with content the present of the work of the state of with a state of cultivation of fields, the state of with their present of their reservation of their states of their research their their research their research their research the research of their research their resea Yearbook Is Valuable

tolled, from Frederick the Great

time in consigning to the scrap heap all text books which do not conform to the ideas of the con-

stitution.
The assassination of Foreign

GRICULTURE in western Eu- | idea in Europe that agriculture is a is rapidly being re-estab-

an investigation of European crop conditions and conferences with the official representatives of fifty nations at the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome.

were in cities, and those mostly public conveyances or driven by chauffeurs. But he saw a great many bicycles, which he translated as meaning that the class who can afford automobiles in this country are using oicycles in Europe. In England Mr. Murray was struck

A measure now before the

method. Opposition to Plebiscite. There are many who hold that a plebiscite in the territories of Tacna and Arica is not feasible. Chile has legal possession which would be safe against further claims of ownership. This may not be the solution of the Tacna-Arica problem. There may be better ways of satisfying Peru and Chile. But unless Bolivia is taken and Arica is not feasible. Chile has legal possession which would be safe against further claims of ownership.